STARBED IN A CARRIAGE.

The Murderer Was Arrested and Narrowly Escaped Lynching.

President Carnot Was on His Way to the Theatre When the Assassin Plunged a Dagger Into His Body -Intense Excitement Throughout France-Messages of Sympathy-Career of Carnot.



M. Sadie-Carnot, the President of France was assassinated at 9.30 p. m., while driving through the streets of Lyons. He was stabbed near the heart by a young Italian, Cesare Giovanni Santo, who would have

been lynched on the spot by the enraged spectators had not mounted guards charged the mob with drawn sabres. M. Carnot died at an early hour in the morning. The mur-derer displayed no bravado when taken to a derer displayed no oravado when the coolly, police station and answered questions coolly, but refused to tell his motive. A Cabinet council was summoned to consider the situation. The most intense excitament was some deverywhere in France. To describe caused everywhere in France. the excitement in Paris would be almost im-The President was visiting Lyons in con-

with the International Exhibition. nection with the International Exhibition.
Upon his arrival a reception was tendered
to him at the Prefecture, after which he
visited the exhibition. After spending some
time there he proceeded to the Palais de
Commerce, where a banquet was given in
his honor. At 9.25 o'clock he started for
the theatre, where a gala performance was
to be given because of his presence in the Several carriages were in the procession,

the first one being occupied by the Presi-den. M. Carnot's carriage was driven slow v along in front of the Palais de Commercy, and then turned into Rue de la Republique, still following the facade of the palace. When half way down the street, which was lined with enthusiastic crowds of people who were loudly cheering, a man rusned out of the crowd and sprang upon the step of the President's landau. Just at this moment M. Carnot was waving

his right hand and saluting with his hat in his left, in response to the cheering crowd. The people close to the carriage saw that the man on the step had a knife in his hand. The blade flashed brightly in the glare of the lectric lights as the assassin's arm descendd. President Carnot was seen to fall back in his seat, his face deathly pale.

M. Rivaud, Prefect of Lyons, who was seated beside M. Carnot, immediately struck the assassin a blow full in the face and knocked him from the step. Instantly eries o f"The President has been assassin-

Lynch the assassin!" were heard on every mide, and the crowd in the vicinity of the carriage swelled to enormous proportions, every member of it seemingly intent upon killing the assassin. He was grasped by a dozen hands, and his life would have then and there paid the forieit of his crime had it not

been for several sergeants de ville, who seized him and attempted to draw him away. This was found to be impossible, as the infurlated populace were determined to lynch the man, and the efforts of the sergeants availed nothing beyond saving him from instant death. Blows were rained on his face and head over the shoulders of the

police, who had by this time received rein-iorcements. At last the police succeeded in driving the howling mob back a foot or so. but to get the captive through the crowd out to get the captive through the crowd
was a physical impossibility.

News of the attempted murder had spread
with lightning-like rapidity, and mounted
guards were sent to the aid of the strug-

guards were sent to the and the sales the guards rode down into the swirling crowd, heedless of whom their horses trampled. The crowd slowly gave way, and at last the centre of the mob was reached. Then a cordon was formed around the ten almost exhausted policemen and their cap-tive, and the march to the station began. Even thus surrounded, the prisoner was not safe, for men in the crowd made frantic endeavors to reach him. The guards repelled these attacks with the flat of their swords. at the same time keeping watchful eyes upon the crowd to prevent the prisoner from being shot. Maledictions were hurled upon the assassin, and never before has such a wild indignation against a human being been

seen in Lyons.

In the meantime physicians were hastily summoned to attend the President, who alsummoned to attend the President, who almost immediately had been conveyed to the Prefecture. After examining the wound all the physicians in attendance agreed that an operation was necessary, whereupon Er. Ollier immediately probed the wound. While this was being done M. Carnot came to his senses and said feebly, but distinctly "How you are hurting me."

The doctors, however, continued to attend the wound, the outward bleeding of which had stopped. Shortly after midnight the

the wound, the outward bleeding of which had stopped. Shortly after midnight the Archbishop of Lyons was summoned to the bedside of the dying President to administer the last rights of the Church. He was in the room but a short time when he emerged and retired to an adjoining room. Here he remained until 12.30, when he was again summoned to the President's room, where he administered to him the sacrament. M. Carnot remained conscious to the last, He realized that his life was rapidly ebbing, and twice he said: "Where are my friends."

Doctor Poncet leaned over the bed on which the President was lying and said to

which the President was lying and said to

"Your friends are here, Monsieur le President."

M. Carnot replied: "I am grateful for their presence," and in less than a minute he gasped for breath, there was a convulsive he had a minute he had a convulsive he had a minute he gasped for breath, there was a convulsive he had a minute had a minute he had a minute ha shaddering of his body, and the President

of France was dead.

The announcement of the assassination caused a great sensation at the Grand The-ter, which was filled to the walls with the elite of Lyons. All were waiting with ine patience the arrival of the President, and all were unable to understand the delay. Suddenly a man entered the theater, crying at the top of his voice:

"The President has been assassinated." The most intense excitement followed this abrupt announcement. Women screamed and several fainted. Many men, without waiting to secure their hats, ran out of the

waiting to secure their hats, ran out of the building in order to confirm the news.

Suddenly through the throng sped a landau conveying Adrien Dupuy, a brother of Prime Minister Dupuy, Deputy Chaudey and Prefect Rivaud, the crowd falling away before it as it dashed into the Rue de la Republique, preceded by fore mounted and publique, preceded by four mounted gen-The crowd, thinking now that the report of the assassination was untrue, and that the President was in the carriage, shouted "Vive Carnot! Vive la Republique. The carriage was stopped and M. Chaudey and Rivaud in tremulous tones said: "Don't shout, the President has been the

victim of an outrage."
The cheers were instantly turned to impre-

cations and many and loud were the cries for vengeance.

The landau proceeded to the theatre, where M. Rivaud and Chaudey went to the President's box. As soon as they were seen the whole audience rose and, amid profound silence, M. Rivaud said, in a voice broken

with sobs:
"The President has just been assassin-This announcement was received with a

terrible explosion of fury as the audience, when the first report of the assassination was received, had, though greatly excited, generally discredited it. When silence was in a measure restored M. Rivaud continued "In the Rue de la Republique a miscreant, under the pretext of presenting a petition, stabbed M. Carnot with a dagger?"

M. Rivaud was again interrupted with shouts of "Death to the murderer!" "Revenge!" The audience then

leff the building.

A later dispatch says: Immediately after the President was stabbel, the horses attached to his carriage were started on a gallop for the Prefecture. The President lay limp in the carriage. His eyes were closed and he was apparently lifeless. His clothes had been loosened, so that the red sash of the Legion of Honor was displayed. On his the Legion of Honor was displayed. On the left side near the waist a wet red spot told the whole story of his wound. He was lifted with the greatest care from the car-riage and was carried to his room on the first floor. There he was laid on the bed in which he had slept the night before, and Dr. Gailleton, the Mayor of the city, examined the wound. The city illuminations were immediately quenched and all festivity was

The young assassin's full name was given by him at the police station as Cesare Giov-anni Santo. He is nearly twenty-two years old, has a very small mustache, and wore a light brown suit, with a peaked cap of the same color. On his way to the station he held his head down and glanced continually right and left, as if looking for some possible means of escape.

Upon being interrogated he gave his name, but professed to know too little of the language to say much more. His inability to speak much French is rather peculiar, as he has lived in Cette for the last six months and is believed to have been considerably

longer in the country.

An official note was immediately issued calling upon the Senate and the Chamber of calling upon the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies to assemble in Congress at Versailles, for the purpose of electing a new President. The French Constitution requires that in the event of the Presidency becoming vacant by death or otherwise, the Chambers must meet within three days of the time the vacancy occurs. In the mean time the Ministry directs the public business.

Mae. Carnot, accompanied by her sons. Francois and Ernest, arrived at Lyons from

Mme. Carnot, accompanied by her sons. Francois and Ernest, arrived at Lyons from Paris at six o'clock a. m., by special train. She was met at Dijon by Premier Dupuy, who informed her that all was over. There were very few people at the Lyonnaise station. Mme. Carnot and her sons entered the carnot are distanced. the carriage and were driven immediately to the prefecture, where the body of her husband was lying. Her sons and the officers of the President's household accompanied her to the bedside. Mme. accompanied her to the bedside. Mme. Carnot stood trembling as she gazed at the face of the dead, but shed no tears, though all about her were weeping. The officers retired, leaving the widow and her sons with the dead husband and father. The body of the dead President was transferred from the bed upon which he died to the Prefect's bedroom. The body was fully dressed, and npon the breast was placed the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. There was no post mortem examination, Mme. Carnot having expressed a strong desire that the body post mortem examination, Mme. Carnot having expressed a strong desire that the body of her husband be taken to Paris as soon as possible. It was arranged that the body leave for Paris during the evening, arriving there before daybreak.

A catafalque (chapel ardent) was prepared for the reception of the body at the palace of the Elysee in Paris. The fact that the assaming is an Italian gaverise to the most danger.

sin is an Italian gaverise to the most danger-ously bitter feeling against Italy and Italians. and several Italian flags, displayed out of sympathy with France's loss, and draped with crape, were hoosed at and, in at least one instance, pulled down and torn into shreds. In every quarter of Paris flerce demonstrations against the Italiau residents took place, and, as a result, nearly all the Italian cafes and restaurants closed. But if the feeling against Italians was strong, the sentiments of hatred with which the majority of the people regarded Anarchists was still stronger.

Our Government's Sympathy. The following official message was sent by

the State Department at Washington, on the receipt of Ambassador Eustis's official notifi-cation of the death of President Carnot. "Executive Mansion, Washington, June 25.

"Eustis, Ambassador, Paris, France:
"Express to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the profound sorrow with which the President and the American people have heard of the atrocious crime which has robbed the sister Republic of its wise hu-mane and patriotic Chief Magistrate. "GRESHAM."

The President took notice of the sad tragedy in the following message to Congress. "To the Senate and House of Representa-

tives.
"The shocking intelligence has been received that the President of the French Republic met his death yesterday at the hands of an assassin. This terrible event which nas overtaken a sister Republic cannot fail to deeply arouse the sympathies of the American Nation, while the violent termination of a career promising so much in aid of liberty and in advancing civilization should be mourned as and affliction of mankind.

"GROVER CLEVELAND. "Executive Mansion, June 25."

The death of President Carnot was the sole theme about the Senate, and was referred to in a prayer, marked by deep feeling, delivered by the Rev. Dr. Milburn, the

blind Chaplain of the Senate.

Immediately after the prayer Senator Moran, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered a resolution expressive of the sympathy of the people of the United States with the French Republic and ten-States with the French Republic and tendering sympathy to Mme. Carnot and her family. The resolution closed by declaring that the Senate adjourn out of respect to the memory of the dead President.

the memory of the dead President.
Senator Morgan made a brief speech, in
which he referred to the patriotism of the
people of the French Republic and the cor
diality of the relations between the two Republics. Senator Sherman also spoke brief-ly, and the resolution was adopted unaul-mously, after which the Senate immediately

adjourned. The House took like action and adjourned.

All Europe Mourns.

Chancellor Von Caprivi called at the French Embassy at Berlin to convey an expression of the sorrow and sympathy of the Emperor of Germany. Hundreds of car-riages containing callers with similar messages continued to arrive at the Embassy during the morning and early hours of the afternoon.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies was crowded when Premier Crispi announced the death of President Carnot in a voice which gave evidence of strong emotion.

During the announcement every member of the Chamber arose to his feet and remained standing until the Premier had ceased speaking. The President of the Chamber then said: "Italy will join France in her mourning." A proposal was arrested to the chamber then said: said: "Italy will join France in her mourn-ing." A proposal was unanimously approved that the Chamber should observe an appropriate form of mourning throughout the priate form of mourning throughout the session. The Chamber, after charging the President to convey to the French Government and Parliament an expression of the sentiments of the Italian Chamber, adjourned. After adjournment of the Chamber of Deputies all of the Ministers and a large majority of the Deputies are sential to the French Emphassy, where proceeded to the French Embassy, where they left their cards. The flags on all the municipal buildings were lowered to half mast. The Pope was deeply affected by the assassination of President Carnot. His Holiness advised his entourage to offer

and Italy might be averted. Following the precedent adopted at the time of the death of the late President James A Garfield, the British Court will go into mourning for a week, out of respect to the memory of the late President Carnot. The news of the assassination caused much grief at the White Lodge, where only the day grief at the white Lodge, where only the day before the Duke of York received a message of congratulation from the late Presi-dent concerning the birth of an heir. The House of Commons adopted, on Sir William Harcourt's motion, an adon Sir william narcourt's motion, an address to the Crown, expressing sorrow, indignation and abhorence of the murder of President Carnot, and sympathy with France in her bereavement.

prayers that complications between France

Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, has wired Premier Durny, expressing his deep sorrow at the death of President Carnot. Telegrams of sympathy poured in upon the

late President's family and upon the Government. These messages of condolence came from all countries of the world, showing that France is not alone in her sorrow at the death of her President.

Carnot's Career.

M. Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, the fourth M. Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, the fourth President of the third French Republic, was universally beloved by his people. Howas a grandson of that Lazare Carnot, who. politically speaking, created Napoleon Bonaparte. His father, Hippolyte Carnot, was a Senator of France. Sadi Carnot first saw the light of day in the town of Limoges, in the year 1837. Showing in his highly all problems of the property of the company of the c childhood an aptitude for mathematics, his chidnood an aptitude for mathematics, his father sent him at the proper age to the School of Mines to study engineering, from whence he was graduated with high honors. Pursuing a professional career with brilliancy, the Franco-Prussian war found him a State Engineer, and one of the forement in France. He opening the defound him a State Engineer, and one of the foremost in France. He organized the defenses of Normandy with great skill, and was then made Prefect of the Lower Sene. At the close of the war, the Cote d'Or returned him as Deputy. He joined the Left Center ranks and then drifted to the Opportunist side. He was elected Secretary of the Chamber and was appointed Under Secretary of Public Work in M. Ferry's Cabinet. He held this portfolio until 1982, when he was made Minister of Finance under M. M. Brisson, a post to which he was reappointed January 7, 1886, in the was reappointed January 7, 1886, in the De Freycinet Cabinet. A year after his en-forced resignation, December, 1886, under the Goblet Ministry, there was much per-plexity concerning a successor for M. Grevy. When the names of all others had been canwas proposed. His integrity in the days when few men withstood temptation from the Elysee, and his sterling worth were remembered and recognized. On December 3, 1887, the and recognized. On December 3, 1887, the Chamber of Deputies elected him President of the Republic. Since then his careful hand has safely steered the French ship of state through many dangerous passages. M. Carnot took frequent occasion of showing his friendly feelings toward America, and was invariably courteous, and more, in his reception of American visitors. He always truveled with somewhat of a bodyguard, but this was not more than a matter of form. He was the last man for whom any apprehensions of perfers whom any apprehensions of permatter of form. He was the last man for whom any apprehensions of personal safety would be entertained. It is difficult to predict the immediate outcome of the assassination of President Carnot, but as the explosion of Vaillant's bomb in the Chamber of Deputies last year wonderfully strengthened the hands of the Casimir-Perrier Ministry, so may the blood-stained knife of Santo strengthen Republican France and rally around a strong, patriotic government all that is good and law-abiding in France. The late President of France was Grand Master of the Legion of Honor, as Chief of the State, and had also been honored with a number of foreign dec-orations, including the Russian Cross of St. Andrew, bestowed upon him by the Czar in 1891. A President of France is elected for seven 1891. A Prosident of France is elected for seven years by a majority of votes, by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies united in a National Assembly or Electoral Congress. President Carnot came into power on January 1, 1888, and would, in the natural order of things, have retired on January 1, 1895.

Lying in State.

The funeral train bearing the remains of M. Carnot arrived at Paris at 3.10 a. m. The Prefect of the Seine, M. Poubelle, and his staff; the Prefect of Police, M. Loze, and his staff; the railroad officials and General Saus-sier, the Military Governor of Paris, with his staff, met the body at the station, which was heavily draped with crape and other emblems of mourning.

The ceremonies at the railroad terminus consisted only in the formal transfer of the remains to the Prefect of the Seine. The coffin was placed in a hearse and escorted to the Elysee Palace, followed by five carriages, ding a landau, which was occupied by

Mme Carnot and her three sons.

A crowd composed of several thousands of people had gathered about the railroad station. Every person present stood with uncovered head until the funeral cortege passed

on its way to the palace.

At the Elysee the body was received by the officers of the late President's civil household, and was conveyed to one of the reception rooms, which nad previously been converted into a mortuary chapel, hung with black cloth and having a catafalque in with olack cloth and having a catalaque in its centre, upon which, in silver letters, was the initial "C." (Carnot), over the letters "R. F." (Republique Francaise).

The widow was so overcome with emotion

when the casket was placed in the mortuary chapel that she was compelled to retire to a private room. The Cabinet was absent. The body was at first guarded by four ca-dets from the military school of St. Cyr, and later placed upon a catafalque in the court-

Premier Dupuy presided at a Cabinet council called to determine upon the arrangements for the funeral of the late Presi-

All the public services, it was decided, would go into mourning for thirty days out of respect to the memory of the late Presi-

dent of France.

Among those who witnessed the arrival of the body at the palace were the head servants of the President's household, including the body at the palace were the head servants of the President's household, including the body at the palace was greatly the body at the b ing his coachman. The latter was greatly attached to the President, and was so affectpriace that he fell insensible and died from the shock.

When the honored remains were being borne to the Presidential palace, some carelessness, some blunder beyond explanation or excuse, resulted in a most unseemly accident—the heavy casket fell to the ground, rolled upon persons standing near, and did three of them injury.

Why Santo Stabbed Carnot.

When the examining magistrate at Lyons asked Santo whether he had a personal grievance against President Carnot he replied: "No, but he was a tyrant, and I killed him for that reason." "How did you stab him?" asked the magistrate. "I killed him for that reason." "How did you stab him?" asked the magistrate. "I pushed aside the horse and cuirassier and advanced to the carriage. I had a dagger concealed in my sleeve. I only had to raise my hand. I aimed at the stomach and brought my arm down sharply, shouting 'Long live anarchy! The crown' rushed upon me and laid me prostrate. I was beaten mercllessly. Is the President dead?" asked Sasto. As the magistrate made no reply the prisoner the magistrate made no reply the prisoner took it for granted that his victim was dead. He smiled, and, raising his hand, imitated the act of stabbing the President with undisguised glee. The examination lasted four hours.

Forty Italian shops in Lyons were gutted rorty Italian shops in Lyons were gutted and burned by the mob. The police are either powerless to suppress disorder or else were disinclined to do so. Four rioters were killed by an explosion of petroleum in were killed by an explosion of performing a store which they were sacking. Many Ita-iun workingmen who have been driven out of Marseilles, Lyons and Grenoble returned to Italy. They tell of outrageous brutalities committed by un-reasoning French mobs. They declars that many Italians in French towns have been wounded and that some have died of their injuries, but that the authorities are con-cealing the facts.

TWINS SLAIN.

Tiny Tots Crushed by a West Jersey Train.

Twin babies were killed on the West Jersey Railroad at South Vineland, N. J., a few afternoons ago. They were Charles and Annie Buck, children of Charles and Mary Buck, and were twenty-two months old. They were playing on the track.

At this point the track runs on a beeline for several miles, and the engineer certainly should have seen them for a minute before he struck them. The engineer was James Both infants were struck as they were

playing with the gravel on the road-bed.
The girl was thrown into the air and landed in the ditch alongside the track. The boy was thrown under the wheels and ground to pieces.
The children's parents are grief-crazed

and Mr. Buck threatened to shoot the engineer. Mr. Buck was struck at the same crossing not long ago, but was not injured. The slaughter of the children will be thoroughly investigated.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER ELECTED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Cheering Crowds Honor the New Chief - The President Modestly Addresses His Friends-He Asks the Ministry to Remain in Office -His Life.

M. Casimir-Perier has been elected President of the French Republic on the first ballot to succeed M. Carnot deceased. The total number of votes cast was 853, of which M. Casimir-Perier received 451. The announcement of the result was received with lond cheers.

The National Congress summoned to elect a President of the French Republic for a full term of seven years was called to order in the Palace of Versailles, Paris, by M. Chal-lemel-Lacour, at 1.10 p. m. The great hall of the palace was crowded and the galleries were thronged with spectators.

At least five minutes elapsed after the formal call to order before there was sufficient quiet to enable the presiding officer to When, finally, the Assembly became order-

 M. Challemel-Lacour amnounced the tragic death of M. Carnot, and declared the Congress open for the purpose of electing Scarcely had the President ceased speaking when M. Michelin, Socialist, sprang to his teet and shouted. "I demand the suppression of the Presidency of the Republic.

A tumultuous scene ensued, the uproar ba-ing so great that the President could not make himself heard. M. de Baudry d'Asson endeavored to pro pose a revision of the constitution, but was quickly silenced by the President. Lots were then cast for a ballot, the object being to see which letter the ballot would begin

The letter "L" was drawn and the name of M. Labarthe, Moderate Republican, was the first called. In accordance with the custom, M. Labarthe ascended the rostrum and, being recognized by the Scrutator, placed his tlaket in the great urn which serves as a ballot box and descended and returned to

his seat. The Senators and Deputies whose names were subsequeetly called went through the same ceremony. The voting proceeded

monotonously in this way.

Much confusion prevailed throughout the session. Premier Dupuy sat upon the Min-isterial bench at the head of his colleagues, and the political parties grouped themselves

together in different parts of the hall.

Many of the Socialists were compelled to remain standing, as they were unable to find seats. There were no speeches. After all the members of the National Assembly had deposited their ballots in the urn the tellers took the urn to the committee-

The Assembly, after a long and impatient wait, was much relieved when the tellers returned and announced the result. The vote stood: Casimir-Perier. 451; Bris-

The vote stood: Casimir-Perier. 451; Brisson, 191; Dupuy. 99; General Fevrier, 53; Arago, 27; Scattering, 32: total. 833. The combined membership of Senate and Chamber is 881-390 Senators, 591 Deputies. Of these 877 were present, but 24 did not vote. Casimir-Perier had been awaiting the result in the salon of the President's chamber. When the news was brought to him he tried to speak but no words came. He mastered to speak, but no words came. He mastered his emotion and was conducted to the salon of the President of the Republic, and the members of the Congress and others hastened to offer their congratulations.

Dupuy and the other members gave the President verbal notice of their resignations according to the custom. All then took their departure for Paris. The new President urged them to retain office under him. In-stead of taking the state carriage the President had the horses attached to the one in which he had driven from Paris, and the members of the Cabinet used the official

The departure was marked by one annoying incident. As the carriage were leaving the Court of Honor at the Palace, some one exploded a small firecracker under the coach occupied by the Ministers. There was no

panic, however.

The drive to Paris occupied just an hour.
The President was cheered lustily along the entire route. The shouts of the people outside the city were "Vive la Republique!" and "Vive la France!" but when the city was entered the cry changed to "Vive casimir-Perier!" Parls itself welcomed the new President with almost frantic joy. The scene as the carriage passed down the Champs Elysees was one of magnificent entered the carriage passed that the change it is not provided the carabilities of the president or arabilished him. thuslasm. The President established his headquarters temporarily at the Foreign Of-fice, where he at once assumed the direction of executive affairs.

Sketch of His Career. M. Jean Paul Pierre Casimir-Perier was born in Paris on November 8th, 1847. His grandfather was President of the Council under King Louis Pailippe, and his father was a Minister under the first President of was a minister under the first President of the Republic, M. Thiers. During the Franco-Prussian war M. Casimir-Perier served with distinction with the volunteers of the Aube, who were called to the defense of Paris. During the slege of Paris he displayed so much bravery that he was mentioned in the order of the day and decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Cross of the Legion of Honor. In February, 1871, he became Chief of the Cabinet to his father, the Minister of the Interior. who, in order to open a political ca-reer for him, resigned as Counselor-General reer for him, resigned as Counselor-General of the Aube in April, 1874. At the general elections of February, 1876, as a straight Republican, he was elected to represent Nogent-sur-Seine, and voted constantly with the majority formed by the Left Centre and the Republican Left, which refused a vote of confidence in the Broglie Ministry. In the elections which followed the dissolution he was re-elected, and when the Republican Cabinet of December 14th was formed he was appointed Under Secretary of State in was appointed Under Secretary of State In the Department of Public Instruction. Later he became a member of the Republican Left, and in 1881 he joined the Republican Union. When the Chamber adopted the law exclud ing all members of former reigning families from public office be resigned his seat, being unable to reconcile his family duty and his Republican sentiments. Later on he was re-Republican santiments. Later on he was re-elected and became Under Secretary of State in the War Department in 1883. In 1890 he became Vice-President of the Chamber. Only a few weeks ago he was Prime Minis-ter, but his Cabinet was defeated upon a labor question and resigned. He then was elected President of the Chamber. He is regarded as a strong man and for some time has been regarded as the most prominent rival of M. Sadi Carnot.

VENGEANCE OF A MOB.

A Girl's Assailant Beaten to Death in Illinois.

There was a sensational scene in Justice White's court at Spring Valley, Ill., followed by a mad rush on the part of about 300 enraged foreigners upon the prisoner, William Pinkerton, who was on trial for an assault on Anna Baroski. Pinkerton made a leap out of an open window, but was soon over-taken and beaten to death by the mob. The rush occurred during the testimony of

the girl, her description of the outrage committed by Pinkerton inciting her friends and neighbors to avenge the wrong. tice and lawyers made their escape soon af-ter the trouble began and Pinkerton was left to his fate. Me., hardly a day passing without from one to a dozen being seen on some of the farms

near the village. A large moose got into wire tence within half a mile of the Green ville postoffice a few days ago. He pulled up four posts and drew every staple from one post, leaving the barbs of the wire covered with hide and the ground covered with bunches o' hair. IT is stated that there has been in the last few years a wonderful increase in the num-ber of cotton mills in Japan. As illustrating

this fact it is said that the imports of raw

cotton into Japan for 1886 were 4,400,000

pounds, and have now increased to 104,009, The promise of a plentiful fruit harvest in England has seldom been more hopeful than this season. The show of bloom on pears, apples, plums, cherries, etc., has been LATER NEWS.

JOSEPH WHITSETT, of Vineland, N. J., in a erazy fit drove a blacksmith's file into his wife's back. Then he got a razor and slashed her and his daughter in a frightful way, locked himself in the house and set fire to it. He had to be dragged from the flames.

Amy and Ellen Monsell, of Newington, while walking the railroad tracks at New Britain, Conn., stepped aside for a freight train and were struck by an express train running fifty miles an hour on the other track. Both were instantly killed.

About 6000 persons attended the convention of the Republican National League in

SUPERINTENDENT CLINE, of the Carnegie Works, before the Congressional Committee admitted the truth of the charges o falfsify ing the armor-plate records. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S comments on the

firancial situation were made the basis for an improvement in the stock market. CHARLES DE KAY, of New York, was nom-

inated by the President to be Consul-Gen-

eral at Berlin. A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT has been formed in Salvador, but it was expected that

Rivas would shortly become President. An explosion occurred in a mine at Legalidad, Asturias, Spain. The dead bodies of eight miners were immediately recov

ered, leaving fifty-seven still missing.

the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, for Governor of Pennsylvania. THE New York Prohibition Convention nominated a ticket headed by Francis E. Baldwin, of Elmira, and declared for woman

WILLIAM M. SINGERLY was nominated by

suffrage and against sectarian appropriations. THE Democratic State Convention of Illinois met in the hall of the House of Representatives at Springfield and Franklin Mac-Veagh was nominated for Senator on the first

ballot. THE Republican League Convention, at Denver, Col., finished its work and adjourned.

MEAGRE reports from Southwestern Minnesota indicate that a tornado passed through that section. At Sleepy Eye four people were killed, and at Windom, two. Great damage was also done at Renville, Collegeville and Aberdeen, South Dakota.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OLNEY asked for an additional appropriation of \$50,000 for United States Marshals, etc. So far the Coxey army disturbances have cost the Department of Justice more than \$52,000.

THE bodies of 268 miners have been recovered from the Albion colliery in Wales.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

Ar Washington, ex-United States Senator Bishop W. Perkin, of Kansas, expired sud-denly a few days ago.

Dr. J. B. Propa, Secretary of the Swiss Legation in Rome, has been promoted to the post of Minister at Washington. SENATOR HARBIS, of Tennessee, is said to know more about Parliamentary law than

any other Senator on the Democractic side. THE oldest ex-Governor in the United States is Alpheas Felch, of Michigan. He lives in Ann Arbor and is ninety years of "SATTOR JOE" SEERRETT Who was recently

promoted to the post of Rear Admiral, is said to be the best navigator in the American WILLIAM DEERING, the harvest machine manufacturer of Chicago, has given \$50,000 to the Medical School of the Northwestern

WILLIAM HART, N. A., the well-known landscape artist, died at his residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., a tew days since, in his seventy-second year. EMPEBOR WILLIAM, of Germany, has had

suitable apparatus rigged up in the palace at Berlin and practises the movements of rowing every morning. JAMES STORES, of New York City, was made

a Knight of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, for his services in establishing the Y. M. C. A. in Paris. JOHN F. ANDREWS, of Rome, N. Y., now in his ninety-first year, claims to be the oldest

living ex-Congressman. He represented the Steuben District from 1837 to 1839. THE honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred moon Captain Alfred T. Mahan, of the United States cruiser Chicago, by the Univer-sity of Oxford at its commemoration festi-

Hene are the ages of four notable New York men: Roswell P. Flower, fifty-nine years; David B. Hill. fifty-one; Edward Mur-phy, fifty-six, and Grover Cleveland, fifty-

carriage that is lighted by electricity and with the harness studded with tiny lamps. The carriage is also covered with little lamps. MR. GLADSTONE is finding a solace in the

THE Emperor of Germany has a new gala

quiet and darkness necessitated by his fall-ing sight, in translating, with the aid of an amanuensis, the odes of Horace iven English SIR JOHN DURE COLERIDGE, Lord Chief Justice of England, who has just died, has been for many years one of the most promi-nent men in England. His father was a

ridge. T. W. Davis, of the Dickinson College Prohibition Club, who was five years ago picking slate in a coal mine and could neither read nor write, won the first ora-torical prize at Williamsport, Penn., a few weeks since.

hew of the poet Samuel Taylor Cole-

Ir is expected that Dr. Edward Nettleship will receive \$10,000 for his operation on Mr. Gladstone's eye. Moreover, he is almost certain to become the fashiousble physician of London, and it is not unlikely that he will

COLUMBUS DELANO, who was sent to Congress in 1844—the year Major McKinley was born—and was Secretary of the Interior un-der Grant, is able, at the age of eighty-six years, to take saddle exercises on his farm near Mount Vernon, Ohio. JOHN W. GOFF, of New York, is making so

much of a reputation as counsel for the Lexow Investigating Committee that he is talked of as the probable successor of Re-corder Frederick Smytu. He started out as salesman in a clothing store and obtained his education at Cooper Union between business hours. GOVERNOR GREENHALGE, of Massachusetts.

who was for several years President of the Lowell Humane Society, tried to buy a horse in Boston the other day, but was told at every place he visited that it was next to im-possible to obtain an animal with an 'unpossible to obtain an animal with an "un-docked" tail. "Then," said the Governor, "I will walk." W. C. Firrs, the Democratic nominee for

Attorney-General in Alabama, and W. S. Reese, the Jeffersonian (or Kolb) nominee, are both less than thirty years of age. They are both less than thirty years of age. They were born within two days of each other, entered the State University on the same day and got their law diplomas on the same day. They are said to be personally the best of them is

PRENDERGAST'S LAST HOPE. Must Hang Unless He Has Become

Insane Since His Last Trial. In the Prendergast insanity hearing at

Chicago Judge Payne announced that he will instruct the jury that the defense must prove that the assassin of Carter H. Harrison has become insane since his last trial ; otherwise the former verdict must stand, even though Prendergast be found to be insane at the present time.

The prisoner tried several times to address

the Court, and was finally put on the stand and examined by Judge Payne. Prendergust's testimony was incoherent in the main, but his answers at times were surprisingly ENGLAND'S ROYAL HEIR.

He May One Day Wear the British



The Duchess of York, wife of Prince George, Duke of York, the heir presumptive to the throne of Great Britain, was safely delivered of a son at 9.55 p. m. at White Lodge, Richmond, England. Telegrams ware sent at once to the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and to Home Secretary Asquith, who was staying at Losely Park, with Henry White, awaiting the call to represent the Government at White Lodge. The Princess of Wales left London at once and the Prince followed her a little later. Mr. Asquith at once took the special train which had been waiting with the engine's steam up for more than a week, and within forty-five minutes he was at the house. An official was kept at the telephone almost without interruption through the day to inform the Queen of the Duchess's progress. The first news of the Prince's birth reached Her Majesty before ten o'clock, or within five minutes after the event. The National Observer, writing before the event, said that Queen Victoria would defray all of the ex-penses of the confinement of the Duchess of



DUCHESS OF YORK.

By the birth of a son to the Duke of York the succession to the British throne in a direct male line from the Prince of Wales is assured. The Duchess of York is the only assured. The Duchess of York is the only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. She is a young lady of splendid physique, who unites with an amiable disposition the great merit, in the eyes of her future subjects, that she is an Englishwoman by birth. For this reason she was to have married the late Duke of Clarence, but it has been generally understood at court that she had always preferred the Duke of York and the Duke of York is said the Duke of York, and the Duke of York is said always to have been much in love with her, and to have lived as little in England as possible because he knew her to be destined for his brother. Failing issue to the Duke of York, the children of the Duke of Fife. who married the eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, would succeed to the throne.

ROADS TIED UP.

The Pullman Boycott Showed Surprising Strength.

As a result of the first day of the boycott of the Pullman Palace Car Company by the American Railway Union over 5000 employes of the different roads out of Chicago went on strike. The attempt to run Pullman cars resulted in the tying up of the yards of fifteen railroads centring in Chicago. Of these the Illinois Central, Wisconsin Central, Chicago and Great Western, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Northern Pacific and the lines interested in the Western Indiana system were tied up completely, the only trains run out being made up and manned by officers of the road. The switchmen of the Pan Handle

and Northwestern roads also struck.
Strikes were also declared on the Fort Wayne, the Pan Handle and other Pennsylvania lines, the Chicago and Northwestern vania lines, the Chicago and Northwestern. Chicago and Alton and Santa Fe. The latter road was partially tied up along the line on orders issued by the union officials, but the men in Chicago were not ordered out. At a conference between President Debs and Vice-President Howard, of the American

Railway Union and Grand Master Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, the latter agree! to support the Pullman strikers in the boycott. and in accordance with the agreement issued a manifesto addressed to all orders of the Knights of Lubor. The sensational feature of the strike was

the complete tie-up of the roads running out of the Grand Central Station at Chicago, and which include the Wisconsin Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chicago and Northern Pacide, and Chicago and Great Western. Each road was left without a single employe in the yards, and although the Baltimore and Ohio succeeded in getting out its pas-senger trains, all of the work was done by the officers of the company, who manned the switch engines and made up the trains. A general strike was ordered on the Northern Pacific system by the American Bailway Union because of the boycott of Pullman

Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, telegraphed . "The rules of our Order will not allow us to co-operate with you. We blame Pullman for refusal to arbitrate differences."

John McBride, President of the United Mine Workers, telegraphed that his union would assist the boycott by every legitimate

means in its power.

Vice-President Howard said that it was the intention of the union to go on with the fight on all lines and until Mr. Pullman was brought to terms. LIFTED ROOFS FROM HOUSES.

Wind Storm Causes \$100,000 Damage in an Ohio Town. A storm like that of September 8, 1835,

visited Washington C. H., Ohio. It came in

the shape of a funnel-like cloud in which

could be seer timbers, boards and roofs. Coffman Lros.' factory was overturned and the Coffman planing mill unroofed. Eli Honell's kitchen and all his outbuildings were carried away. John Ducy's house was unroored, and one side was taken out. Thomas Courblin's tenement house was un-roofed. A house occupied by George Holton

was crushed like an egg shell.

The roof was lifted off a house occupied by W. H. Cruitt and family. Mrs. Cruitt started to run to a neighbor's, when she was struck in the head by flying timbers and seriously injured. Her little son, Rufus, received an ugly wound on the head from a flying board.

The "wind unprofed James Wolf's house

The wind unroofed James Wolf's house occupied by W. H. Miller, taking the roof and carrying articles from the house a half The total loss will be more than \$100,000. Only one of the damaged houses was pro-tected by storm insurance. Many families have lost all they had on earth. FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The Senate.

136TH DAY.—The income tax section of the Tariff bill was taken up, and Messrs. Hill, Higgins and Hoar spoke against it. The Senate voted to limit the operation of the tax to the first day of January, 1900. A graduated income tax was rejected. — Just before ad-journment the reports of the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee were presented. Mr. Hill objected to their reception.

1377H DAY.—The bill appropriating \$40,000 for investigations and tests of American
timber by the forestry division of the Agricultural Department was passed; also Sen-ate bill making the first Monday in Septemcultural Department was passed; also Senate bill making the first Monday in September of every year (Labor Day) a legal holiday.—At 10.30 o'clock the Tariff bill was taken up, the question being on the income tax sections. An argument in favor of the principle of an income tax was made by Mr. Kyle. Mr. Vest. on babalist the Figure 2. Vest, on behalf of the Finance Committee, presented a substitute for the amendments heretofore offered in relation to mutual in-surance and benefit associations. Also an amendment reducing the exemption from \$4000 to \$3000 a year. Also an amendment for the reduction in the assessment of banks, railroads and other corporations of the "actual operating expenses, interest on bonded debt and losses." The measure was then discussed by Messrs. Hill, Sherman, Aldrich and Hale.

138TH DAY. -The consideration of the Tariff bill was continued. All Mr. Hill's amend-ments to change the limit of taxable income were voted down. The exemption there-fore remains fixed at \$4000. Mr. Hill then moved to postpone for one year the time for the income tax to begin and to end 1895 and 1901. Rejected—Yeas, 26; nays, 41. Mr. Hill's amendment that the salary of the President be exempted from the income tax was agreed to without opposition.

139TH DAY.—After passing resolutions of condolence the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late President Carnot, of France. 140Te Day.—Consideration of the income-tax sections of the Tariff bill was continued, several amendments offered by Mr. Hill be-

ing voted down. 141st Day.—Several paragraphs of the income tax section of the Tariff bill were disposed of.

The House. 156TH DAY .- An agreement was reached to

lose debate on the Anti-Options bill at once.

Discussion of the measure lasted all day.

Discussion of the measure lasted all day.

157th Day.—Speaker Crisp was still unable to come up to the Capitol, and when the House met Representative Bailey again took the Chair.—Favorable reports were made on bills to establish a National park on the battlefield of Shiloh, and to increase the pensions of survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars and their widows.—The House they went into Comwidows. - The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Hatch Anti-Op-tion bill, two hours being reserved for amendments and discussion under the fiveamendments and discussion under the inve-minutes rule, and one hour for the author of the bill in which to close debate. An amendment offered by Mr. Aldrich to include flour in the list of articles that may not be dealt in under the bill was agreed may not be deat in under the bit was agreed to—98 to 33. An amendment offered by Mr. Cox was agreed to—107 to 21—excepting from the operations of the bill sales for future delivery by the owner of the property, or by an agent of the owners, with a proviso added, on motion of Mr. Lacey, that where delivery of goods sold was prevented by fail-ure of transportation or other fault of the carrier the penalty of the bill shall not apply. The vote was then taken on the passage of The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill. It was announced as yeas, 150; the bill. It was announced as yeas, 150; nays, 87; present and not voting, 1. Mr. Sayers moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole to consider the General Deficiency Appropriation bill. Agreed to, and Mr. Bynum took the chair. After a brief explanation of the bill by Mr. Sayers, the committee rose, and at 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock — At the night session the

and at 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.—At the night session the House, in Committee of the Whole, considered fifteen private pension bills and, at 10.30, adjourned.

158TH DAY.—Speaker Crisp, who has been listed his respearance.—The day was spent in consideration of the Deficiency bill. Messrs. Cogswell, Hopkins and Cannon attacked the Pension Bureau and Messrs. O'Neill. Enlos and Dockery defended it.— O'Neill, Enloe and Dockery defended it.

The Elections Committee reported in favor of the sitting member in the contest of "Tom" Watson against Mr. Black, of Georgia.—A report from the Committee on Ventilation attacking Architect Clarke 159TH DAY. -The House met and adjourned

Carnot, of France, after passing suitable resolutions. 160TH DAY.-The General Deficiency Appropriation bill was disposed of.—The House passed the Senate bill to make Labor

ect to the memory of President

out of re

Day (the first Monday in September) a Na-tional holiday. 161st Day.—The bill to admit New Mexico to Statehood was considered, — The President transmitted two letters from Minister Willis at Hawaii.

TAR FOR TARSNEY. The Adjutant-General of Colorado Outraged. Probably the most glaring outrage con-

nected with the recent mining trouble at Cripple Creek, Col., was committed shortly after midnight a few mornings ago. Adjuafter midnight a few mornings ago. Adjutant-General Tarsney, of the Colorado State National Guard, who was stopping at the Alamo Hotel, Colorado Springs, was called from his room shortly after 12 o'clock and informed that some one at Cripple Creek wished to speak to him over the telephone.

When General Tarsney appeared behind the clerk's desk to answer the alleged call he was confronted by a masked man, armed the clerk's desk to answer the alleged call he was confronted by a masked man, armed with two revolvers, who ordered the General to accompany him. The hotel clerk in the meantime had been placed under guard of one of the kidnappers.

General Tarsney called for help, but was clubbed into submission with a revolver. Suddenly several more of the kidnappers appeared and carried him to the sldewalk where two closed carriages under guard

where two closed carriages under guard were in waiting. He was hustled into one of the carriages and driven to Austin Bluffs at the city limits. On each of the drivers' boxes sat one of the mob with a drawn revolobeyed orders.

Arriving at the open prairie, at Austin

Bluffs, General Tarsney was removed from the carriage, stripped, and a coat of tar and feathers was administered. The ringleaders of the kidnappers had previously ordered that the General was not to be abused. This order seems to have been obeyed after the General was subdued by clubbing at the hotel. After tar and feathering General Tarstel. After tar and feathering General Tars-ney, the mob warned him against returning to the Springs.

The outrage, evidently perpetrated by the miners concerned in the recent strike, is attributed in some quarters to their disap-

pointment at the attitude of the militia. As Governor Waite himself admitted, the militia were sent to the Cripple Creek fields to ald the strikers. They were expected to hamper the campaign of the deputies who were doing effective service in the defense of the operators' property.

After some clashing the militia joined forces with the deputies and the miners were driven from their stronghold on Bull Hill, and the strike ended. It is believed that they blamed the Aljutant-General for

their final defeat. Farming in Detroit.

Many acres have already been plowed up in pursuance of Mayor Pingree's scheme of utilizing the idle land in Detroit, Mich., for raising potatoes and beans for the poor. Nearly two thousand acres have been loaned, and twenty plows are at work. Those who once scoffed at the idea are

now sending in checks to pay for seeds and plowing. Nearly one thousand of the poor have signified a desire to raise something on

A small circus making a two weeks' stand offered to give the gross receipts of two entertainments to the Mayor's agricultural bureau. The Mayor himself entered the ticket wagon and sold tickets. The Presi-dent of the Common Council collected tickets at the door, and prominent Aldermen acted as ushers. Back to the Fatherland.

Since the first of March a tidal wave of

home-sickness and discontent seems to have swept over the Scandinavian, Italian and Germans residents of Chicago. In some neighborhoods entire families are packing up their belongings and taking passage for